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University of California Publications, Classical Philology. Vol. I. Berkeley: University Press, 1904.

No. 1. *Hiatus in Greek Melic Poetry.* By EDWARD BULL CLAPP. Pp. 1–34. 1904. $0.50.

This paper shows the certain though vanishing use of the digamma in melic poetry. Alcman uses it the most freely, while Anacreon ignores it. Digamma is widely used to prevent hiatus, rarely to make position. Final diphthongs and long vowels are, with rare exceptions, shortened in hiatus, this shortening is almost exclusively found in dactylic rhythms, and there generally in the second and third feet. Melic poetry in the use of digamma and final vowels in hiatus differs from Homeric poetry in that it uses them less freely. Professor Clapp has put in clear and compact form the results of his own and of previous investigations.

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No. 2. *Studies in Si-clauses.* I. *Concessive Si-clauses in Plautus.* II. *Subjunctive Protasis with Indicative Apodosis in Plautus.* By H. C. NUTTING. Pp. 35–94. 1905. $0.60.

Dr. Nutting's study is a piece of descriptive syntax that should exemplify the kind of analysis to which grammatical material ought to be compelled to submit before generalizations are made. It proves the uselessness of mere numerical ratios like *si sit-sit : si sit-est : : a : b*, of which there has been a sufficiency. In the first section concessive *si*-clauses are analyzed under the groups of "simple" and "intensive" clauses. In the second part the occurrences of the type *si sit-est* are separately examined and grouped under the following six heads: "Pure Conditional Sentences," "Concessive Sentences," "*Si* in Object Clauses," "The Indefinite Second Singular," "Loosely Attached Clauses," and "*Mirari* (*mirum*) in Apodosis." In the subdivisions, due stress is laid upon the nature of the verb (e. g., *posse, velle*), tense, and, what is too often neglected, the closeness of attachment of the *si*-clause. Nutting reaches the only conclusion that is logical, namely, that these sentences must be studied separately, and that no "sweeping explanation can be found which is valid for all cases." On the whole, there is a strong resemblance between his method of work and results and those of Blase, whose *Studien und Kritiken* I. Teil, 1904; II. Teil, 1905 (Mainz) appeared at about the same time.

In the third section one fails to find any mention of the fact that the imperfect subjunctive may be performing the function of a preterite-future in several expressions, like *expectabam siqui eas assereret manu, Poen.* 1392; the distinction is certainly an essential one. Furthermore, the summary on p. 81 of the uses of *posse, quire*, and *velle* is based upon so few occurrences as to have little general validity.

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